37. Korea (Baikunthpur)

38. Narayanpur

39. Rajnandgaon

40. Sarguja

Jharkhand

41. Bokaro

42. Chatra

43. Dhanbad

44. East Singhbhum

45. Garhwa

46. Giridih

47. Gumla

48. Hazaribagh

49. Koderma

50. Latehar

51. Lohardagga

52. Palamu

53. Ranchi

54. Simdega

55. Saraikela-Kharaswan

56. West Singhbhum

57. Khunti

58. Ramgarh

Madhya Pradesh

59. Balaghat

Maharashtra

60. Chandrapur

61. Gadchiroli

62. Gondia

Orissa

63. Gajapati

64. Ganjam

65. Keonjhar

66. Koraput

67. Malkangiri

68. Mayurbhanj

69. Navrangpur

70. Rayagada

71. Sambhalpur

72. Sundargarh

73. Nayagarh

74. Kondhamal

75. Deogarh

76. Jajpur

77. Dhenkanal

Uttar Pradesh

78. Chandauli

79. Mirzapur

80. Sonebhadra

West Bengal

81. Bankura

82. Midnapore

83. Purulia

Action to check recurrence of naxalite attacks

1426. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and number of naxalite attacks occurred in the country during last one year till date, State-wise;

(b) the details of people and police/army personnel killed/injured during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether any *ex-gratia* payments were made to kins of deceased/injured;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) what concrete action Government proposes to check recurrence of such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Details are given in the enclosed Statement *(See* below).

(c) and (d) Central Government under the Security Related Expenditure Scheme grants *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 1 lakh to the family of civilian killed and Rs. 3 lakh to the family of Security personnel killed due to naxal attacks. Besides this State Governments have their own rehabilitation policy for payment of *ex-gratia* to the families of civilians and security personnel killed in naxal attacks. State-wise details are not centrally maintained.

(e) The Central Government assists efforts of the State Governments to deal with naxalites in the States. These include deployment of Central paramilitary forces (CPMFs); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme); re-imbursement of security Related Expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of intelligence and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

Statement

Details of incidents of deaths and civilians killed and SF killed

States	January 01 to Nov. 23, 2009		
	Incidents (Deaths) Including Civilians/SF	Civilians Killed	SF Killed
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	51 (16)	16	0
Bihar	197 (63)	38	25
Chhattisgarh	456 (262)	138	124
Haryana	1 (-)	0	0
Jharkhand	622 (182)	127	55

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	4(-)	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	1(-)	0	0
Maharashtra	145 (89)	37	52
Orissa	235 (65)	35	30
Uttar Pradesh	7(1)	1	0
West Bengal	201(112)	101	11
Punjab	-	0	0
Kerala	-	0	0
Tamil Nadu	-	0	0
Delhi	-	0	0
TOTAL	1920 (790)	493	297

India worst affected by disaster

1427. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA:

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that India is the worst-affected by disaster in the South Asian region with drought, floods, earthquake and cyclones devastating the country with grim regularity;

(b) if so, what mechanism is in place in the eventuality at various places;

(c) what plan has been put in place for marginalized people living in Jhuggi Jhoparies in urban areas who become prone to fire and other disaster; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian sub-continent by virtue of its unique geographical configuration associated climatic regime is most vulnerable to natural disaster.

(b) Government has adopted a pro-active and holistic approach for management of disasters. To facilitate effective management of disasters, the Disaster Management Act, 2005 was enacted by Parliament which *inter-alia* provides for institutional mechanism at the national, State and district levels. At the National level, these include National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) with the responsibility of laying down the policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management; National Executive Committee (NEC) with the responsibility for implementing the policies and plans of the NDMA and ensuring the compliance of directions issued by the Central Government for the